HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol II. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1821. No. 91.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

FOR SALE,

A Surveying Compass and Chain, of good quality. Inquire at this office.

October 3. 86—3t

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent meloration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general turist for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind, yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first Saturday in January next, if sufficient encouragement be obtained.

☞ Printers favourably disposed, particularly in this and the adjoining states, are requested to give the above two or three insertions.

Sale of Valuable Property.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, on Monday the 12th of November next, at the plantation of Jeremiah Lea, deceased, situated on Stony creek, in Caswell county, all the

Stock, Crop, and Farming Utensils

of every description, belonging to the estate. And on the same day will be rented on the premises, all the land belonging to the estate, consisting of several good tenements.

On Wednesday and Thursday following, will be exposed to sale on the same terms, at his late residence in Milton, about

Thirty young and likely Negroes,

consisting of men, women and boys; among them is a first rate blacksmith, a good carpenter, and several very valuable female servants; the crop of corn, wheat and fodder, part of the household furniture, farming utensils And on the last day of the sale will be rented to the highest bidder, for the ensuing year, the *Milton Hotel*, together with all the improvements on the lot.

Benjamin Lea,
Executor.

Caswell, October 16, 1821. 90—2wp

LATELY PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The Young Communicant's Catechism,
By the Rev. John Willison.
WITH
Questions and Counsel for Young Converts,
By the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

October 3. 86—tf

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Camp Meeting at Hawfields Meeting house, on Saturday night the 14th instant, a Sorrel Mare, mane and tail of a light colour, about five feet two inches high, five years old last spring; a white spot in her forehead about the size of a dollar; had on a plated bit snaffle bridle and martingale, a saddle with plated stirrup irons, behind which was tied a light drab coloured great coat with a large cape, lined with green baze. A store was broken open about 10 miles from the meeting house on Saturday evening, and a person by the name of John Moore, is missing, and is supposed to have taken the mare. He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, of rather a dark complexion; a large head of hair, very black; large whiskers; and a ring worm all round his face, dark eyes. Had on when he left here very ragged clothing; and took with him a pair of cassimere pantaloons of a gray colour, large legs; and two coats, one a mixt cloth, tolerably well worn, and the other a blue bombazette long tailed coat, half worn. No other clothing is collected. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, or give information so that she may be obtained.

James Strayhorn,
Five miles east of Hillsborough.

Orange county, Oct. 19. 89—3w

☞ The editors of the Western Carolinian will please give the above three insertions, and forward their account to this office.

FOR SALE,

My house and lot, on Queen street. For terms apply to Wm. Kirkland, Esq. or Dr. Webb.

William Rider.

October 3, 1821 86—tf

State of North Carolina.

WAKE COUNTY.

In Equity.—In the matter of Thomas Cobbs and others.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable Court of Equity, for the county and state aforesaid, I shall expose to sale on Monday the third day of December next, the house and lot in the city of Raleigh, known by the name of the Union Tavern, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Jeter, and formerly by Capt. William Scott, situated on Fayetteville street, near the court-house. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the banks in this place

John S. Ellis, C. & M. E.

Raleigh, October 10, 1821. 88—6w

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Nancy Cloud vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justices' execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of her debt and costs of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor. *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *Wm. N. PRATT & Co.* are requested to come forward and pay the same without delay, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection; and all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for payment, to

Wm. N. Pratt.

October 29, 1821. 90—2w

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Faucett vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, wo of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Child & Clancy vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Thomas N. S. Hargis vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justices' execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Cain & Son vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH
MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is		$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,		More Prizes than Blanks.	25,000

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,
} *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 2.

PROPOSALS
OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,
For Publishing by Subscription,
A NEW,
COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
NATURAL HISTORY,
Of all the most remarkable
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects,
IN THE KNOWN WORLD;
Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispositions, Habits, &c.
FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF
J. MACLOC, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descriptions, and by the introduction of a great number of Animals which were not in the London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-plate Engravings,
And representing near Four Hundred Animals,
BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large duodecimo volume, printed on good paper, with a fair type and well bound; price to subscribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for delivery in the 12th month (December) next.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Aug. 15. 79—

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 8th day of November next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the market house in Hillsborough, Orange County, N. C.

Seven likely Negroes,

to satisfy an execution issued from the circuit court of North Carolina, against Hugh Martin & Son, in favour of Womald, Gott & Womald.

Beverly Daniel, *Marshall.*
By James Turner,
Deputy Marshall.

Sept. 18, 1821. 84—ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons are positively forbid to employ old John Alves or Moses Strudwick, without a permit from me in writing, or to pay them any money for work done.—Those offending may expect the law enforced if discovered.

J. Webb.

October 15, 1821 88—2w

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing, in one handsome octavo volume, the following valuable works, viz.

First,
A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;
OR,
A Dissertation on the Harmony of the Gospel.
Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.
By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,
The Baptists vindicated from some Groundless Charges.
BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,
Motives to Love and Unity among Calvinists, who differ in some Points:
A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes and Philagathus.
BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,
THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;
OR,
The Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized.

Fifth,
THE DOCTRINES
OF
The imputation of Sin to Christ, and the imputation of his Righteousness to his People.
Clearly stated, explained, and improved.
BY J. BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, with a plain handsome type, and contain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dollars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encourage the work, and who shall procure eight subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received by John Campbell, Orange county, and at this office.

*** *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to the publisher the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

March 6. 55—

FOR SALE,
A second hand Backgammon Board.
Inquire at this Office.

May 16. 66—

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FLORIDAS.

The temporary organization of the government of these provinces, according to the act of congress of the last session, and to the powers conferred on me by the president of the United States, I have the satisfaction to announce, is now complete. If it possess imperfections, or defects, the reflecting man will make due allowance, when he considers that its duration will be but short, and that it is the best that circumstances would permit, taking into view the difficulties I have had to encounter. Where the rule, or law, is certain, I have considered it my duty to follow it strictly, but where this has not been the case, I have endeavored to make the best provisions in my power, believing that government of some kind, was absolutely necessary. It is my sincere hope that the subject will attract the earliest attention of the congress of the United States, and that the inhabitants of these provinces will be relieved from the state of uncertainty and doubt, which at this moment must necessarily prevail.

In the organization of the present temporary government, and in its execution, I have kept steadily in view the securing to the inhabitants of the Floridas all the privileges and immunities guaranteed to them by the treaty.—The principal of these, is the protection of their persons, property and religion, until they shall be incorporated into the Union, and become entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. In performing this important part of my functions, I have endeavoured to pursue the spirit of our political institutions. I have made no discrimination of persons—my house has been surrounded by no guards, no one has been kept at a distance by repulsive formalities, all have had free admittance, and found a ready ear, when they required my aid for the protection of their rights. The American government, at the same time that it is the freest, is perhaps the strongest in the world; because, the most wealthy and most powerful in society, are as weak in opposition to it, as the most humble and obscure. It knows no distinction between an ex-governor and a peasant. In the course of my short administration, one case has unfortunately occurred, which required the exertion of that authority which is no respecter of persons.—That the necessity should have existed has occasioned me pain, and regret; and especially as it has been misunderstood by some of the inhabitants of this country, from a want of a sufficient acquaintance with the facts of the case—as well as with the character and principles of our government. It was my duty under the treaty, exercising the government in the Floridas, to secure to the inhabitants all the evidence of their right of property. The improper conduct of the captain general of Havana, in withholding documents or archives of this nature, from an agent expressly sent to receive them, increased the necessity of vigilance on my part. It was made known to me by satisfactory evidence, that there were documents of this character in the hands of an individual here, and that these documents were necessary to establish the right of property in this country.—The fact ascertained, my duty was clear, and no alternative was left me. That individual was ordered to surrender them, so that in pursuance of the second article of the treaty, and of my proclamation, the inhabitants might be secured in their right of property.—The individual thus ordered to deliver them, instead of obeying as he ought the commands of the government under which he was protected, and which could know no superior, excepting the congress or president of the United States, shifted them into the hands of the person who lately administered the government of this province, and who had been authorised by the captain general of Cuba to surrender the country agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty. This person, whether from misapprehension, or from worse motives, considered himself not responsible for any act of his to the government of the Floridas, and appeared entirely insensible to the impropriety *of not having made a delivery of these documents of his own accord.* Whatever diplomatic privileges he might have been entitled to, these privileges had ceased upon the surrender of this country, and he was then not known to me, or recognized as having any other rights than those of a common individual. It was not enough *for him* to consider himself a public agent of the king of Spain, and reside here for the purpose of transacting official business with the agents of the United States, but it was necessary that he should have made known the object and purpose of his stay; had he done so, he would have been informed at once by me, that my own functions having ceased as commissioner, no one but the president of the United States had any power to give him permission to remain here as a diplomatic *agent enjoying the privileges of a foreign minister.* The natural consequences of his conduct are too well known, and need not be detailed. With the exception of this solitary instance, I feel the utmost confidence in saying, that nothing has occurred, notwithstanding the numerous cases in which I have been called upon to interpose my authority, either in a judicial or executive capacity, to occasion any thing like distrust, discontent, or want of confidence, and I cheerfully take this occasion to express my satisfaction with the peaceful, obedient and orderly conduct of all those whose allegiance has been transferred to the United States by the cession of the country. It is true, a recent occurrence connected with the one referred to, has compelled me to take measures I conceived necessary for the character, dignity and harmony of the government I administer, and which at the same time were the mildest the circumstances would admit. I allude to the conduct of a number of the Spanish officers remaining here after the cession without my permission, but which would certainly not have been withheld from them so long as they demeaned themselves respectfully to the existing authorities, and refrained from any improper interference with the measures of the government. This respect is due from foreign officers in all countries—their situation is materially different from that of other aliens, and their conduct ought therefore to be more circumspect. In the United States those are severely punished, who are guilty of writing in a libellous manner of proceedings in courts of justice. For what tends to bring the judiciary into disrepute, shakes the public confidence in that part of the government, that is looked upon as the most sacred depository of individual rights. Hence in both these points of view, without noticing the singular conduct of the Spanish officers acting as if they considered themselves a distinct and separate body—an *imperium in imperio*—they were guilty of great indiscretion and impropriety, in publishing a most indecent libel against the judicial proceedings of the highest tribunal in the Floridas. Had I consulted my personal feelings, having entertained a favorable opinion of some of them, and enmity to none, I should have been disposed to have suffered the act to sink into oblivion. But the dignity and honor of the government forbade that conduct so outrageous should pass unnoticed. I might appeal to those very persons and ask what would be the consequences if a band of American officers should offer such an insult to the government of a Spanish province? But the inhabitants of the Floridas may rest assured, that whatever may be the impropriety or imprudence of some, it will have no effect upon my feelings towards the rest—the innocent will not be confounded with the guilty, and all will continue to experience the same protection and respect for their rights, which have heretofore been extended, provided they demean themselves with that propriety which becomes every good citizen and subject; and should any of them under the influence of momentary passion, or feeling, be dissatisfied with the measures I have pursued, on a return of their sober judgment, I feel confident they will be compelled to approve.

Considerations of a personal nature, and the situation of my family, requiring my absence from these provinces for a short period, I make known that in the mean time, the government of East Florida is placed under the charge and direction of J. W. D. Worthington, Esq. secretary for the same, and that of West Florida under col. George Walton, secretary thereof. Each of these gentlemen are clothed with all the powers appertaining to the governors under the late government of Spain, and subject to such instructions as they may respectively receive from the president of the United States through me. They are charged faithfully to protect and maintain all the citizens and inhabitants of whatsoever description in the said provinces in the peaceful enjoyment of all their rights, privileges and immunities, secured to them under the late treaty with Spain, and under the constitution of the United States so far as the same is applicable. I have instructed them promptly to punish the violators of the law, and to require of all, that allegiance to the government, enjoined by my proclamation issued on taking possession of the country.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Governor of the Floridas, &c. &c.

Pensacola, October 6, 1821.

Foreign Intelligence.

Received at New York by the ship Robert Fulton, from Liverpool:—

London, September 5.

Dutch Journals to the 1st inst. and Brussels papers to the 31st ult. have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:

Frankfort, Aug. 20.

One of our first banking-houses has reived a letter from Constantinople, of the 29th July, which says: 'Tranquility begins to be gradually re-established in this capital. The energetic notes of the ministers of the great powers have made a strong impression on the Divan. The government has, with great willingness, given guards for the security of the principal European merchants. The Porte does not dissemble the fatal consequences of a rupture with Russia, for it has suddenly shown itself very well disposed to listen to the advice given it by the ministers of the foreign powers. However, nothing is yet decided on the grand question of peace and war. The Janissaries and other troops manifest on every occasion the greatest disposition to war. It is doubted whether the Sultan will be able to make this multitude listen to reason, their fanaticism being carried to excess. Some leaders of the Janissaries are so infatuated with respect to the chances of war with Russia, that they dream of nothing less than going straight to Moscow.

Our last advices left the remains of the queen at Stade, on the way to Brunswick.—The papers now received contain an interesting account of the progress to, and arrival at, Brunswick, and of the interment. Great attention was paid to the funeral procession.—As the queen died abroad, the ceremony of the Brunswicks was merely to deposit the body in the vault. As the corpse passed along the aisle into the place of the sepulchre, a hundred young ladies of the first families in Brunswick, dressed in white, stood on each side, and scattered flowers before it. The family vault, which is very large, was illuminated with wax lights. It contained fifty-seven coffins of different branches of that ancient family. An application was again made at Brunswick, by the executors, to have the piece of plate, which had been taken off at Colchester, replaced, but with no better success than before.

Vienna, Aug. 19.

The following are the circumstantial details of a very remarkable affair, which took place near the Convent of Statina, between the Greeks and the Turks, to the great disadvantage of the latter:—

The Convent of Statina was inhabited by seven Greek Monks. It is surrounded by a very high wall. Ninety-seven Greeks under the orders of a Servian captain of their own choice, called Anastasi, had thrown themselves into this convent, where they were attacked on the 25th of July, by 1590 Turks, under the orders of a Bimbacha, (chief of 1000 men) to whom three Jews acted as guides. The Greeks placed behind the battlements the most experienced marksmen, to whom the rest supplied muskets, loaded, without interruption. At first, the three Jews set fire to baskets of corn, which were placed near the wall, and the wind soon spread the flames into the court of the convent, and the convent being constructed of wood, was soon consumed. The Greeks, however, did not give up their resolution to defend themselves. In the wall of the convent, there was a small old door, and through that one of the monks escaped. The Turks, seeing this opening, penetrated by it into the court. The chief then assembled his followers in the church, and barricadoed the door as much as possible—while they kept up an unceasing fire from the roof of the church, which was partly wrapped in flames—but those who remained in the court, and who could not withdraw in time, were overpowered by numbers, and all put to the sword.—The Bimbacha then summoned Anastasi to surrender, promising him pardon, which the latter rejected with disdain. At the same time a ball from the roof laid the Bimbacha dead on the spot. Immediately a Turk cut off his head, and carefully wrapt it in a piece of cloth, to show that it had fallen in battle.

Meanwhile, the flames, which enveloped by degrees the roof of he church, forced the Greeks to descend. The Turks penetrated into the church—they fought round the high altar, and the Greeks continued their fire with such effect, that the Turks demanded an armistice, which was only granted them on condition of immediately withdrawing.—The Turks lost 372 killed, and the Greeks 17 killed and 13 wounded. The seven monks were killed. The three Jews fell into the hands of the Greeks, who nailed them to the cross, after having torn the skin from their bodies, and exercised on them other barbarities.

The 80 triumphant Greeks, after having laid down their arms, passed the frontier of Bukovina, and were sent by an officer of the Austrian guard to Bovance, where they safely arrived on the 26th of July.

New York, October 24.

By the Hercules, captain Cobb, which arrived late last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received English papers to the 16th of September. The harvest in Great Britain had been much injured by a succession of heavy rains, and a great advance had taken place in the price of flour. The owners of the ship, we understand, received the intelligence yesterday morning, and immediately dispatched expresses in every direction.—During the day large quantities of flour were purchased for shipment. Thirty-five shillings had been offered in Liverpool, for a cargo of Philadelphia flour and refused.

It is affirmed by several editors of Continental Journals, that the emperor Alexander has positively made his last arrangements for an immediate attack on the Turks, and that he is only waiting for the assent of the other great powers of the holy alliance; to whom, as well as to Great Britain, he has specially communicated the nature of his plans and the principles of his policy.

The Paris Moniteur, the official French Journal, says, it is affirmed that the emperor Alexander, faithful to the principle which forms the basis of the holy alliance, will take no decisive step without the previous consent of his high allies; and on this account couriers had been sent off to the European courts.

The Moniteur contains an article from Frankfort, dated the 5th inst. stating that the Russians had passed the Pruth; but their presence on the Turkish territory would be no interruption in the existing amicable relations between the continental powers. "A declaration," adds this article, "is shortly expected on the part of the Russian cabinet, declaring that the operations of the Russian army in Turkey have the same object in view, as the occupation of Naples by the Austrian army."

The Courier of the 14th of September says, "with respect to the probabilities of war at the present moment, we have from the first seen no sufficient grounds to justify a strong belief that it would take place."

The Russian ambassador has left Constantinople, and arrived in safety at Odessa, on the evening of Aug. 13th.

It was reported in London on 'change, that the Turkish government had offered a free pardon to all the Greeks who would return to their allegiance, within three months from the date of the proclamation.

A naval action took place between the Greek and Turkish fleets on the 25th of July, in the channel between Samos and Chios, which lasted three days, and terminated in the destruction of the latter; consisting of 17 ships of war, and 32 transports with 13,000 troops on board.

In the Morea, the Greeks had been reduced to submission.

A desperate battle had been fought, in which the insurgents had been defeated with a loss of 300 men.

Tripalitza has been reduced by the army of Ypsilanti.

The people of Madrid were in daily expectation of disasterous events, in that capital.—Those who had any thing to lose were leaving the city. General Morillo was said to be at the head of a counter revolutionary project. He had been put on his trial. The minister of war had been dismissed, to satisfy the club, *Fortana d'Or;* and all his colleagues had threatened to give in their resignations in consequence.

London, September 12.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Sunday last. They speak with great confidence of the fact that the emperor Alexander will not take any steps with respect to Turkey, but, in concert with all his allies, and England is particularly mentioned, though she is not a formal member of the holy alliance. This is precisely what we have all along contended would be the policy of Russia, who would not venture to embark in an individual war with Turkey, without better grounds for personal interference than have yet been made manifest. She could not do so, indeed, without exciting that jealousy, and producing those feelings, which it is her obvious interest to avoid.

The following is the answer which, it is said, the Reis Effendi have despatched direct to St. Petersburgh.

"1. That all the measures which have been put in force by order of the Porte, in the various provinces of Turkey, have been directed against rebels, without any intention of attacking the Christian religion.

"2. That the execution of the Greek patriarch, far from being an assassination of the chief of the Greek church, can only be regarded as the just punishment of a traitor.—With respect to the outrage offered to his remains, it can only be the subject of accusation against the fanatical populace. It gave great regret to the Porte.

"3. That, doubtless a just distinction ought to have been made between the guilty and the innocent, in the sanguinary executions which have taken place; but in civil commotions, it happens too often that guilty excesses cannot be prevented.

"4. That the Porte engages to reconstruct the churches and chapels which have been destroyed or despoiled; and to make reparation, as far as it shall be in its power, for the disorders which, to its deep regret, have taken place.

"5. That, finally, the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, would be immediately evacuated by the Ottoman forces, and the former order of things re-established, when the rebels shall have been expelled thence, and peace and tranquility restored."

London, September 13.

The accounts from Smyrna state, that an engagement between the Turkish and Greek fleets was daily expected. Some Turkish troops were embarking at Scalanova, but were prevented by the Greek fleet appearing off that place. The last accounts mention, that both squadrons were in sight of each other off Stanchio, and neither appeared inclined to commence the engagement. The Greek fleet is represented to be from 100 to 110 sail—the Turkish squadron not so numerous, but reinforcements were daily expected from Algiers.

Paris, September 9.

Letters have been received from Odessa, dated the 15th of August, which confirm the news of the arrival of the Baron d'Strogonoff at Odessa, and that of the departure of three couriers, which were despatched to the chief of the army in Besarabia, to the admiral of the fleet at Sebastopol, and to his majesty the emperor at St. Petersburg. They add that M. M. the officers composing the staff of the French frigate, which conveyed M. Strogonoff to Odessa, were received with eager gratitude by the authorities and the most distinguished inhabitants. *Gazette de France.*

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"You are no doubt aware that the object of lord Wellington's visit to Paris was for the express purpose of urging the French government to join us in a league, offensive and defensive, for promptly opposing the projects of Alexander.—You are aware of his having had conferences with most of the foreign ministers at Paris; his interviews with the king are said to have been of the most interesting description. My informant asserts, that we have offered to restore the old limits of France to the Rhine, Savoy, the Isle of France, and one or two of the West Indie colonies, on condition that an army should be put in motion towards Austria, while our naval and military forces should co-operate in the Baltic and Mediterranean. Louis is said to have entered into the project, and referred lord Wellington to the minister at war. The latter was equally well disposed; but he proved, by official documents and private information, that there would be no possibility of forming an army to act with effect in such a scheme, while, if put together as constituted by Napoleon, the present dynasty must be sacrificed as a matter of course. The duke's conference with Pazzi di Borgo had for its object a remonstrance against any addition of territory, or indeed, a declaration of war on the part of Russia; with a threat, that if Alexander's views were followed up, a general war in Europe must be the consequence. Having failed in our efforts here, it is supposed we shall look to Spain, and those other means of creating a party in our favour to which we have often resorted on former occasions. With respect to the actual state of things between Russia and the Porte, no one here believes peace can be preserved, or that the autocrat will forego the golden opportunity. Nothing can be more popular than the projected war amongst all classes in Russia; and the best informed persons here say that Alexander is urged on every side to commence hostilities. Nothing, therefore, but unconditional submission on the side of the Turks will lead to a pacification. In this latter case, will the cabinets of London and Paris acquiesce in the new arrangements?"

Odessa, August 14.

No person here has any doubt that hostilities will speedily commence—it is even thought that the couriers which have been despatched to the fleet and head quarters, were bearers of the necessary instructions. A formal declaration by our august sovereign is now looked for.

Extract of a private letter.

Augsburg, September 5.

The courier of Vienna, which arrived to day, has brought the important news that the two Russian armies, commanded by generals Sacken and Wittgenstein, have been in full movement since the arrival of an extraordinary *estafette* from St. Petersburg.

On the 30th ult. the Aulic council of war despatched several messengers to the generals commanding the Austrian troops cantoned in Transylvania, and in the Banhat of Temeswar.

Boston, October 25.

A letter received in this town from Smyrna, dated July 5, contains a narrative of events at that place corresponding in the main facts with the accounts which we have received by way of England. The following is an extract from the letter:

"The Turkish fleet returned to the Dardanelles, after having destroyed a place called Ivali, and massacred about 700 Greeks. The women they brought in here, and sold them in the public market place as slaves, at 20 dollars a piece. They, however, lost a 74 gun ship, which was set fire to by the Greeks. It is said they are coming out again, 50 sail strong, including gun-boats, but we do not place much confidence in the report."

Capt. Edes, in quarantine from Palermo, which he left September 8, reports that letters were received there from Malta of the 17th August, stating that an action had taken place between the Greek and Turkish fleets near the Island of Samos, and that the Greeks had burnt two 74 gun ships and six other vessels, and taken four frigates.

The most interesting intelligence, brought by the Hercules, to our friends and fellow citizens, is the sudden and material rise of flour in Great Britain. This event appears to be owing, in a great measure, to the unfavorable state of the weather during the time of harvest. The country was visited, at that important season, with the most violent and destructive storms and tempests, by which a great part of the crops was so injured as to be worth very little for ordinary uses. This produced an advance of ten shillings sterling, in flour—a circumstance that has produced great excitement, and, as is said, great purchases in this city, immediately on its being known. Flour to a large amount was as

we are informed, purchased in the city before any intelligence of importance transpired from the Hercules, and principally, if not entirely, by a single house, who had possession of the secret.

These mercantile operations have taken place, we presume, upon a strong and probably well founded expectation, that the British ports will be opened for the importation of foreign flour; an event of great interest to the merchants of this country. There is a vast quantity of flour in the United States, which, for want of a foreign market, has been at a very low price. A large demand from abroad will necessarily improve its value here: and the quantity that will be shipped, should the British ports be opened, must prove highly beneficial to our country at large—the farmers as well as the merchants. It is well known that the rate of exchange has, for a long time past, been very high, and much against our country. The consequence of this has been the exportation of great quantities of specie. Large shipments of flour must change the state of things in this particular, and reduce the rate of exchange materially. The premium on bills, for a considerable time past, has been equal to a handsome profit on merchandize. Its reduction to par would be a positive saving to the country of ten or twelve per cent.

Clouds of uncertainty still hang over the affairs of Russia and Turkey. Contradictory reports, conflicting opinions and speculations concerning the issue of things, vague conclusions and unauthenticated accounts and rumours, make up the principal mass of floating information. One fact is positively stated in a letter from Odessa of August 14th, viz: that count Strogonoff, the Russian ambassador at the Porte, had arrived at the above mentioned city. This if correct, has a more decisive aspect than most of the statements and reports on the general subject.

As indicative of the feelings of the British cabinet regarding the threatened hostilities, we refer our readers to the occasional remarks quoted from the London Courier—a thorough going ministerial paper, and always assuming the loftiest tone of loyalty towards "*legitimate government.*" In that paper of the 14th of September, (the latest date received) is the following para raph.—

"There is not a more intricate branch of European politics, than that which connects itself with the maintenance, or dismemberment of the Ottoman empire in Europe. It may be affirmed, in fact, that this empire has found its safety in the jealousy of mutual pretensions. These rival checks have hitherto preserved Turkey, amid many eager wishes kindled by its fine provinces, *and these checks will continue to preserve it till the period,* (how far distant that may be, we shall not now enquire,) *when internal dissentions shall open breaches, thro' which ambition may enter with plausible necessity.*"

This language cannot be mistaken—such is the policy of nations, and what is more, of Christian nations, that rather than see one or more of them grasp political or commercial advantages, which their rivals do not possess, or are fearful of losing, that they will unite to uphold the most detestable system of tyranny, oppression, and wickedness, that disgraces and afflicts the civilized world. But what a spectacle will be presented to the world, should such an event take place, by a union between a protestant and the Mahometan power, for the sole purpose of maintaining the latter in her station of influence, cruelty, and despotism, and particularly in her spirit of persecution against christianity itself.

The storms in Europe have not been confined to Great Britain. The most destructive rains have been experienced on the con inent, by which the harvests have suffered greatly. This is particularly the case upon the Rhine, where much distress has been experienced from the inundations.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 7.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Philadelphia, October 29.

The postmaster of this city received an express on Friday afternoon at four o'clock, from the postmaster at Elkton, Maryland, informing him that the great southern mail was on Friday morning, about two o'clock, robbed by a passenger, who got into the waggon a Havre-de-Grace. He knocked down the driver, about two miles the other side of Elkton, Maryland; drove the mail into the woods, and there tied the driver and cut open all the packets and rifled them of most of their contents. He remained busy in opening the letters until day light, when he was alarmed by a person who happened to be passing by in the pursuit of a physician for one of his family who was sick. The villain made his escape before the driver was released; the person not willing to come to his relief until he had gone to a neighbouring house about a mile and a half off, where he procured the assistance of two men to return with him to where the driver was tied. Most of the inhabitants of Elkton went in pursuit of him. He is about five feet seven or eight inches high; had on a blue coat and white pantaloons, and carried with him a small bundle. The mails from Kentucky, New Orleans and Tennessee were in the portmanteau.

The person who brought the express saw a man answering the description of the above person near Wilmington, Delaware, in company with two others. He gave information to the postmaster at Wilmington, who sent persons to detect him; he has been taken, but we have not heard the result of his examination. He was taken in company with two other persons who were riding in a small waggon. They stated they were foreigners, who had arrived at Baltimore a few weeks since, and were coming on to Philadelphia to take passage to Europe.

By a letter received this morning from the postmaster at Elkton to the postmaster here, information is given that all the open letters and notes will be sent to the general post office.—The letters not opened have been received at the office here, and will be duly forwarded to their destinations. We regret to state, that amongst those received here, there are few double letters, most of them being single. The mail from Charleston, South Carolina, of the 19th of October, and the Nashville mail of the 10th of October were untouched.

Franklin Gaz.

Wilmington, (Del.) Oct. 27.

Mail Robbery.—Three persons arrested on suspicion, after an examination before Thomas M'Dowell, Esq. of this borough, have been committed for further examination. The mail bearer, who it is said can fully identify the principal person concerned, is expected to-morrow morning, in case he is not too much injured to travel the distance from Elkton.

The robber drove the waggon aside of the road, to a spot where the spoils of the mail were found in a promiscuous heap.—One of the letters broken open, but left behind, contained 90 0 dollars. It is said that a horseman passing, (probably one of the numerous mercantile expresses employed since a late arrival at New York) disconcerted the villian or villians, who retreated on his approach.

Watchman.

The ship Juliet, captain Asa Higgins, belonging to Messrs. M'Lellan & Turner, of Bath, (Maine,) bound for Liverpool, (Eng.) with a valuable cargo of cotton and naval stores, took fire on the night of the 21st inst. while laying at anchor at Smithville, and was, together with her lading, totally consumed. Vessel and cargo estimated at forty thousand dollars. We learn that the cargo belonged to Messrs. Lynch and Cather, of Petersburg, Va. The vessel was ready for sea, and the captain had come up to town for the purpose of clearing out. We understand that there was no person on board but the mate at the time of the fire, and that what has been saved independent of the anchors, is not worth one hundred dollars.

Cape-Fear Recorder Oct. 27.

The Commercial Advertiser of New York states, that major general *Brown* was attacked on the 17th inst. just as he was on the point of departing for the seat of government, with a severe paralytic stroke, which deprived him of speech, and his right side and limbs of all sense and motion. On the next day, however, such symptoms of amendment had taken place, as to give hopes of his recovery, though not an early one.

The governor of New Hampshire has appointed the 29th of November to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer in that state. The governor of Massachusetts has directed that the 6th of December be set apart for the same object in that commonwealth.

Several of the Banks in Boston have agreed to loan money at 5 per cent.

New Orleans, Sept. 17.

A person just arrived from Pensacola reports that a duel had been fought there between an officer in the United States army, supposed to be a Frenchman, and Capt. Gayare, in the Spanish service. The difference, it is said, arose about the affairs between gov. Jackson and col. Callava. They fought with swords, and the American officer was killed.

Pensacola, October 8.

Governor Jackson's family leaves this to-day, for his seat in Tennessee—the governor will follow in a few days—for the present he is detained by official duties. His return to this place is contingent—but it is not to be looked for unless circumstances render it necessary.

Floridian.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.

A respectable merchant of Baltimore has received, by a recent arrival, a letter from his German correspondent, stating that Alexander, with an army of two hundred thousand men, had already taken the field against the Turks, and that the emperor of Germany was preparing to follow with ninety thousand more. This is the amount of the intelligence communicated; in fine, the Russian overtures to the Ottoman Porte were but war in disguise; they amounted of themselves to a full and explicit declaration of war on the part of Alexander. We shall not be at all surprised if this intelligence should prove to be correct.—*Chronicle.*

Fall of Carthagena.—By an arrival at Charleston from Jamaica, accounts are received of Carthagena having capitulated to the Independents on the 25th of September.—Gen. Montilla had bombarded the city, previous to its capitulation, with six long guns and two mortars.

New York Convention.—We congratulate every friend of principle and the people's rights, that the question on the election franchise has been at length settled; a question intimately connected with the prosperity and tranquility of the state, which gives to the people a right which has hitherto been abridged, if not entirely withheld. To understand the broad and equitable principle as adopted we subjoin it:

"Every male citizen of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been one year an inhabitant of this state, preceding the day of the election, and for the last six moths a resident of the town, county or district where he may offer his vote, and shall have paid a tax to the state or county within the year next preceding the election, assessed upon his real or personal property; or shall be by law exempted from taxation; and also every male citizen of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been for three years next preceding such election an inhabitant of this state; and for the last year a resident in the town, county, or district, where he may offer his vote; and shall have been, within the last year, assessed to labour upon the public highways, and shall have performed such labour or paid an equivalent therefor, according to law; and also every citizen of twenty-one years old who being armed and equipped, has actually performed military duty, shall be entitled to vote in the town or ward where he actually resides and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people." Also no person of colour is to be taxed, or permitted to vote, unless he possess an unincumbered freehold to the value of $250."

The next question is the appointing power, a question of delicacy and importance, which we hope to see settled in a manner equally republican and satisfactory.—*Nat. Adv.*

We learn, by a letter from Maine, that Jacob Gove, of Lubeck, in that state, who was prosecuted, at the instance of the secretary of war, for the crime of perjury, before the Circuit court of the United States, holden for that judicial district, on the 8th instant, was found guilty of the charge alleged against him, and sentenced to confinement in prison for 60 days, to stand in the pillory one hour, and to pay a fine of 100 dollars and cost of prosecution. Gove was a pensioner under the revolutionary pension law; and the act of perjury was committed in taking the oath upon which he obtained his pension.

A bill of indictment was found against another pensioner, at the same term, on a like charge. He will take his trial in May next.

We understand that it is the intention of the secretary of war to institute prosecutions in all cases where attempts have been made to defraud the government under the pension laws.

Nat. Intel.

ACTIONS OF SLANDER.

Some of our slandered females seem to have found, of late, a remedy for that not uncommon malady, *male tattling, coquetry,* or *defamation.*—It is appealing to the *pockets* of those who have no *other* sensorium; whose sensibility is graduated by dollars and cents, and who play with reputation with the same unfeeling indifference with which they twirl their watch-keys. We need not add that *history* reports, that in *ancient* times, there was a certain "*arcopagus of the tea-table*" where priestesses as well as priests were found, prepared to minister at the altar of calumny.

It has of late become the fashion, (and we are glad of it) to appeal to the *law,* from the decision of these *Schools of Scandal;* and the law has afforded, in recent instances, honorable redress. We observe in a case tried at Lawrenceburg, a young lady recovered $10,000 and several similar recent verdicts have been obtained; which we really hope may prove not only in the legal, but in the ordinary acceptation, *exemplary.*

"Poor is the ruffian victor of the field,
When torture'd feeling melt the FEMALE eye,
When wounded tenderness, compelled to yield,
Leads the barbarian's triumph—*with a sigh.*"

[Balt. Pat.

From the Kenhawa Spectator.

Extraordinary.—A gentleman from Mason county, Va. has very obligingly furnished the following singular facts:—On the 19th ult. four very large skeletons were found in a field which had for 24 years past been cultivated in corn. They were deposited in a mound apparently very ancient. The first was discovered by the owner of the field having ploughed it up, which induced him to make a further examination, when three others were found. The bones are perfectly sound, and much larger than common, more especially the skulls, which can be very easily slipped over the largest man's head. The upper jaw bone has one row of double teeth all round, and the under jaw, two teeth only on the left side, and no sockets whatever in the rest of the bone were provided by nature for more. Considerable quantities of broken crockery ware, with buck horns and bones, bear's bones, and muscle shells, &c. were found with the skeletons, and the whole buried in lime, two feet deep.

It is hoped that the curiosity of the intelligent public may excite them to examine the skeletons, and furnish us with some interesting speculations on the subject.

Saratoga Springs, (N. Y.) Oct. 17.

Important Discovery.—An inexhaustible quary of water cement has been lately discovered in Easton, Washington county, about three miles from the Hudson river. Its quality is of a superior kind; and it is used with complete success in cementing the stone for the locks of the northern canal.

In this age of discoveries we are told that a silver mine has recently been found in Wilton, in this county, about five miles from this village.

Salem, October 20.

On Wednesday last, the Essex Agricultural Society held their second anniversary cattle show and ploughing match at Danvers Plains. The weather was very fine, the assembly of people unusually large, and the exhibition in a high degree satisfactory.

The committee on the dairy consisted of the hon. Thomas Stephens, chairman, capt. Stephen Abbot, Jacob B. Winchester, Esq. Nehemiah Breed, jr. and Samuel Newman, Esq. The committee reported,

"That Mr. Joshua Lovett made on his farm, in Beverly, from the milk of six cows, five hundred and eight pounds of good butter, in the year 1821, between the 20th day of May, and the 6th day of Oct. The cows were kept in common pasture from the 20th of May until the 3d of Sept. and afterwards in fall feed, and were fed with the thinnings of half an acre of carrots, and the suckers that grew on one acre of corn. The quantity of butter produced from these cows, between the 1st of May and the 15th of Oct. in the same year, was five hundred and ninety pounds; and there was made within that time, from the milk of the same cows, nine hundred and ten pounds of cheese. The committee were of opinion that Mr. Lovett was entitled to the first premium on this article.

The committee received a statement from col. John Francis, of Beverly, that from the milk of three cows, kept on his farm, was made three hundred and fourteen lbs. of good butter, in the year 1821, between the first day of June and the 30th day of Sept. and during the same time, was made from the milk of the same cows, six hundred fifty three and three quarter pounds of cheese.

The rules and regulations of the trustees do not offer any premiums for good butter, produced by a less number of cows than four, made on any farm, from the 20th of May, to the 6th of October. This case, therefore, not coming within the rules, neither as respects time or number of cows, could not have any premium awarded by the committee, although it might have yielded, in proportion to the number of cows, better than the one for which a premium was awarded."

The Gravel.—The excruciating sufferings sustained by persons afflicted by gravel in the kidneys, &c. induced me to communicate a remedy which has, in numerous instances, afforded relief.

This remedy was discovered and its efficacy first tested by Dr. Williams, a late eminent physician in Virginia—he had for several years suffered extremely by gravel. As an experiment, Dr. W. put a small quantity of the gravel, which he had voided, into 3 wine glasses, one containing gin, a second containing a solution of lime, (lime water), the third glass containing pure strong coffee. After waiting a few days, on examination, he found that the gravel deposited in the gin, was not, in the slightest degree, altered; that deposited in lime water, appeared a little softened; that deposited in strong coffee, was reduced to an impalpable powder.

Encouraged by this experiment, Dr. W. immediately adopted the use of pure strong coffee not mixed with sugar, milk or any ingredient. In a short time he voided gravel reduced to sand, with little pain, and was relieved.

The above important facts were stated to me by a respectable physician, who has administered this remedy with similar success.—*N. Y. Gaz.* T. M.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

Writers on the subject of population, are struck with wonder at the progressive enumeration of the United States. We are unceasingly counting from hundreds to thousands and from thousands to millions. Peace, plenty, and 'room enough'—together with early marriages, are certainly the primary causes of our wonderful increase. Would Buffon, were he now living, not acknowledge that our Tenesseeans and Kentuckians, were as large and as brave—our New-Englanders as acute—our New-Yorkers as commercial—our Philadelphians as grave—our Baltimorians as fashionable—our Virginians as nobly ambitious—our Carolinians and Georgians as polished and hospitable—our Ohio-*ans* [gentle reader, which do you prefer-*ans* or *ese*] as thriving—our Louisianians and Missourians as agricultural—and all our women—maids, wives and widows, as handsome, handy, virtuous and intelligent as any in the world. Let the comparison be made, and we defy any natural philosopher of them all, to show better daughters, fonder wives, or happier mothers. Where, then, is the wonder, that, in this country, population thrives?

DIED,

In this place on Saturday evening last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. WILLIAM WHITTED, sen. for many years a respectable inhabitant of this town.

In Maury county, West Tennessee, on the 11th ult. of a remittent fever, in the 67th year of his age, colonel JOHN M'GIMSEY, of North Carolina. Colonel M'Gimsey was a true republican, contended for and supported the rights of his country in the revolution, and was wounded at Ramsour's Battle.

At Port William, Ken. on the 11th ult. aged 61, gen. PERCIVAL BUTLER, a soldier of the revolution, in which he bore a conspicuous rank. He was with the army at the siege and capture of York.

Also, near the same place on the 29th August, HEZEKIAH BROWN, another of the soldiers of the revolution.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
Ooctober 31	70	65	70
November 1	52	58	62
2	47	57	61
3	54	62	60
4	60	60	60
5	52	57	60
6	57	61	66

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We would beg leave to inform those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the Hillsborough Recorder, that *we must have money.* In commencing this establishment and continuing it for near two years, we have necessarily incurred considerable expense, for the reimbursement of which we must look to our subscribers. A little reflection will show them the necessity of a compliance, *a punctual compliance,* with our terms. The payment of one dollar and a half every six months from our subscribers, would scarcely be felt by them, whilst it would enable us to deal justly with all men, and proceed with additional alacrity in the prosecution of our duties. But instead of this punctual payment, we have on our list many subscribers who have been in arrears for six and twelve months, nay, many who have not yet paid us any thing. Could we induce them to reflect a little, we should not in vain appeal to their justice, to their liberality; and to this important particular we must beg their attention. It is a matter so self-evident, that it is needless to repeat to them that *we must have money*—"PEACEABLY IF WE CAN—BUT FORCIBLY IF WE MUST!"

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy will commence on Thursday the 15th instant.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

Nov. 6. 91—tf

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscribers having commenced the grocery business under the firm of *JAMES PHILLIPS & SON,* in the house lately occupied by Charles Bruce & Co. are now receiving a general assortment of articles in their line, which they will sell for cash only; among which are the following, viz.

Brown Sugar, 1st and 2d quality,
Loaf do.
Coffee,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Cheese,
Jamaica and N. E. Rum,
Sherry, Madeira and Malaga } Wine,
Brandy and Whiskey,
Molasses,
Chocolate,
Candles,
Cotton Cards,
Nails, assorted,
Powder and Shot, assorted,
Crockery Ware, assorted,
Glass Ware,
Window Glass, 8 by 10,
Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Writing Paper,
Coarse Shoes, assorted,
Bed Cords and Plough Lines,
Paints, assorted,
Dye stuffs, assorted.

James Phillips,
Wm. H. Phillips.

November 5, 1821. 91—

From Campbell's Magazine, No. 7.

MAN,

Versified from an Apologue by Sheridan.

Affliction one day, as she hark'd to the roar
Of the stormy and struggling billow,
Drew a beautiful form on the sands of the shore,
With the branch of a weeping willow.

Jupiter, struck with the noble plan,
As he roam'd on the verge of the ocean,
Breath'd on the figure, and, calling it man,
Endued it with life and motion.

A creature, so glorious in mind and in frame,
So stampt with each parent's impression,
Among them a point of contention became,
Each claiming the right of possession.

He is mine, said Affliction; I gave him his birth,
I alone am his cause of creation;
The materials were furnish'd by me, answer'd Earth;
I gave him, said Jove, animation.

The gods all assembled in solemn divan,
After hearing each claimant's petition,
Pronounced a definitive verdict on man,
And thus settled his fate's disposition—

Let Affliction possess her own child, till the woes
Of life cease to harrass and goad it;
After death give his body to Earth, whence it rose,
And his spirit to Jove, who bestow'd it.

A man of fashion is described by Mr. C. Wesley, in the following manner:

"What is a modern man of fashion?
A man of taste and dissipation;
A busy man without employment,
A happy man without enjoyment,
Who squanders all his time and treasures
On empty joys, and tasteless pleasures,
In sleep, and dress, and sport and play
He throws his worthless life away,
Has no opinion of his own
But takes from leading beaux the tone:
With a disdainful smile or frown
He on the rif raf crowd looks down;
The great his oracles he makes,
Copies their vices and mistakes;
Custom pursues, his only rule,
And lives an ape, and dies a fool.

From the Columbian Centinel.

ADDRESS OF MR. ADAMS TO THE CADETS.

The address of the honorable John Adams to the Cadets, has been widely circulated by newspapers. In the second and third paragraphs of the Address, some sentiments are advanced, which are worthy to be remembered and enforced as peculiarly adapted to abate a thirst for war:—

"A desire for distinction," says Mr. Adams, "is implanted by nature in every human bosom—and the general sense of mankind in all ages and countries, cultivated and uncultivated, has excited, encouraged and applauded this passion in military men, more than in any other order in society. Military glory is esteemed the first and greatest of all glories. As your profession is at least as solemn and sacred as any in human life, it behoves you seriously to consider—*What is Glory?*"

The desire of distinction, when controlled by benevolence, is of useful tendency, but when directed by the principles of war, revenge and cruelty, it is pernicious and destructive. The sentiment that "military glory is the first and greatest of all glories" and the practice of "exciting, encouraging, and applauding this passion" for military "distinction" had their origin not in a "cultivated" state of society, but in ages of barbarism; and their continuance at this day, is a proof, not of their correctness, but of the folly of mankind, and of the slow progress of truth and civilization.

At the same time, this sentiment and practice will account for the frequency of wars in past ages, and in the present age; and as long as such stimuli shall be popular, so long this earth will probably be the theatre of frequent, unjust, and desolating wars.

Among the ancient barbarians of various countries, valor and success in war insured renown, without any regard to the laws of benevolence or justice. Hence some of the vilest of mankind obtained crowns and dominions, and a large share of military fame as a reward for the most atrocious crimes—the wanton and cruel destruction of millions of their brethren. Of such facts Mr. *Adams* was aware; and though it has not been very common to apply the terms "solemn and sacred" to the military "profession," as he has done, yet it was very proper for him to urge the Cadets "seriously to consider *What is glory?*" His own remarks on this question, in the next paragraph, are worthy to be engraved on the hearts of all military men:—

"There is no real glory in this world or in any other, but such as arises from wisdom and benevolence. There can be no solid glory among men but that which springs from equity and humanity—from the constant observance of prudence, temperance, justice and fortitude. Battles, victories and conquests, abstracted from their only justifiable object and end—which is justice and peace, —are the glory of fraud, violence and usurpation. What was the glory of Alexander and Cæsar? the glimmering which those "livid flames" in Milton "cast pale and dreadful," or the "sudden blaze which far round illumined hell."

Here we see a bold and just censure of two of the most celebrated warriors of ancient times. But why are Alexander and Cæsar thus to be hurled from their seats in the temple of fame? Because "there is no real glory but such as arises from wisdom and benevolence—equity and humanity:"—because their battles, victories, and conquests" had no justifiable object. Hence the praises which an infatuated world has for ages bestowed on these conquerors, is but "*the glory of fraud, violence and usurpation.*"

On the same principles that the names of Alexander and Cæsar are struck from the rolls of "real glory," perhaps ninety nine in a hundred of all the renowned warriors of ancient and modern times, should share similar fate, and their glory be compared with the "sudden blaze which far round illumined hell."

When such sentiments shall be generally adopted, war will lose its destructive reputation, its principal stimulus, and its sanguinary character—the practice of appealing to the sword for the adjustment of political disputes, will become abhorent to all good men:—war-makers, highwaymen, slave-dealers, kidnappers, and pirates, will be classed together as the enemies of human welfare—and the glory of making and preserving peace, and promoting the virtue and happiness of mankind, will become "the first and greatest of all glories." What a glorious reformation!

Wars arising from "wisdom and benevolence," and conducted with "equity and humanity" have rarely, if ever occurred in our world; and such only can be justified, such only can entitle to glory on the principles advanced by the venerable Mr. Adams. If the rulers of nations will suspend waging war, till they can on such principles, proceed to the work of havoc, plunder and devastation, their subjects may safely commence the work of besting their swords into ploughshares—their spears into pruning hooks—and *learn war no more.*

Independance and decision have long been prominent traits in the character of Mr. Adams. It is pleasing to see these qualities of mind displayed by one of his years, talents, and influence, in opposition to the popular but fanatical opinions, and "the general sense of mankind," respecting *military conquerors, justifiable war,* and "*real glory.*" Perhaps the most scrupulous members of the Peace Society, would not object to such warfare, or such glory, as arises from wisdom and benevolence."

ANNOTATOR.

COMMODORE MURRAY.

From a sketch of the life of the late Commodore Murray, republished from the Port Folio, we make the following extract:

"His stores being replenished he sailed for the Winward Islands, (1799) and on his passage encountered a dreadful gale, where he had nearly foundered, and was on the eve of cutting away his masts when the storm abated. He proceeded northwards towards Guadaloupe, and fell in with the British frigate Magnanime of forty four guns, in a dark night, from which a gun was fired without the preliminary ceremony of showing a signal. At this moment captain Murray's ward-room officers crowded around him indignant at the insult offered the American flag, and anxiously inquired if he did not intend to return the fire. He sternly ordered them instantly to their quarters, without deigning to give any other reply to their urgent interrogations. Disgusted they obeyed the command, suspecting no very honorable motives for such haughtiness, coldness and reserve. It requires very little aid from fancy to observe by the light of the battle lanterns, this little group of officers at their guns, bending their full, expressive, and indignant looks on their commander, their eyes gleaming with reproaches which their tongues dare not utter. From him they cast their eyes upon each other, and their silent glances accompanied by shrugs and indignant smiles, emphatically expressed what opinion was prevalent. The captain meanwhile maintaining a cold tranquility of deportment, saw and enjoyed the scene, appearing perfectly unconscious of the impression which his orders had made.

This silent interchange of thoughts and sensations, more eloquent, however, than all the power of language, lasted for some time. Not a word was spoken—all was attention and dumb resentment. These officers at length to their astonishment and delight, received orders from their commander to *return the salute with a full broadside.* Another train of sensations occurred, and the frowns of anger were exchanged for gleams of the fondest admiration. The orders were promptly executed, when an explanation ensued, and precluded farther hostility."

It may be proper to add, that after the British frigate received the broadside there was a violent commotion among the hands on board. The American frigate was then hailed, and Com. Murray was desired to send his first Lieutenant on board, to which an answer was promptly returned in the negative. It was then inquired whether he would permit a visit from the first Lieutenant of the British frigate, to which a favourable answer was given. The American frigate was then visited by that officer, who after having explained the business to the satisfaction of the Commodore was invited to take a glass of wine. "I hope," he answered "our shot did no damage;" "No," replied the American Commodore, "I hope my broadside did you none." —"You did shatter us, (replied the Lieutenant,) most ——." This anecdote we had from the venerable Commodore's own lips.

Morn. Chron.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A writer in the New-Jersey Journal, in recommending to the public a valuable periodical work published in New-York, entitled *The Christian Herald, and Seaman's Magazine,* gives the following well written and pertinent observations on the importance of Christian information:

"I have observed with pleasure that you have enriched your columns at times, with extracts from this excellent work. Professing Christians certainly labour under a great mistake, who think they discharge the duties incumbent upon them, when perhaps they bring up their families in entire ignorance of what is doing in the world for the spread of the Gospel. I find most of my neighbours are in the habit of taking a newspaper; and I am glad to see it. They ought to know the events that are passing in the political world. But they ought not to be ignorant of all that is doing in the moral world. The united energies of the Christian church have erected some of the most grand and powerful machines that can be imagined, and have put them in successful operation. The churches of our land, and of other countries, have united themselves in one firm and determined phalanx, and are planting the standard of the cross in almost every land. They have sent abroad their missionaries:—some have gone to the snows of the north—some to stand on India's shores —some to traverse the deserts of Africa—and some to visit the isles of the ocean. Like so many intelligent travellers, these missionaries send home accounts of all they see and learn. And did an infidel read these accounts, he would be well repaid for the information he might collect respecting foreign countries. But I am speaking to Christians. And I consider it as much a christian duty at the present day, to inform ourselves and our families of what the christian world is doing, as is any other duty. The spirit of the Gospel is that of active benevolence. It is bounded by no country, or clime. But we cannot feel for a ruined world, unless we know its situation—we cannot be honoured by stretching forth our hands in the cause of humanity, unless we know the situation of the distressed. Such information ought to be possessed by all.

CERTAINTY OF DEATH.

From Massillon.

The surprise which you have to fear is not one of those rare singular events, which happen to but few unhappy persons, and which it is more prudent to disregard than to provide for. It is not that an instantaneous sudden death may seize you,—that the thunder of heaven may fall upon you,—that you may be buried under the ruins of your houses,—that a shipwreck may overwhelm you in the deep; nor do I speak of those misfortunes whose singularity renders them more terrible, but at the same time less to be apprehended. It is a familiar event; there is not a day but furnishes you with examples of it; almost all men are surprised by death, all see it approach when they think it most distant: all say to themselves like the fool in the gospel, 'Soul, take thine ease, thou hast much goods laid up for many years.' Thus have died your neighbors, your friends, almost all those of whose death you have been informed; all have left you in astonishment at the suddenness of their departure. You have sought reasons for it, in the imprudence of the person while sick, in the ignorance of physicians, in the choice of remedies; but the best and indeed the only reason is, that the day of the Lord always cometh by surprise.

The earth is like a large field of battle where you are every day engaged with the enemy; you have happily escaped to day, but you have seen many lose their lives who promised themselves to escape as you have done. To morrow you must again enter the lists; who has assured you that fortune, so fatal to others, will always be favorable to you alone? And since you must perish there at last, are you reasonable in building a firm and permanent habitation, upon the very spot which is destined to be your grave? Place yourselves in whatever situation you please, there is not a moment of time in which death may not come, as it has to many others in similar situations. There is no action of renown which may not be terminated by the eternal darkness of the grave; Herod was cut off in the midst of the foolish applauses of his people: No public day which may not finish your funeral pomp; Jezebel was thrown headlong from the window of her palace, the very day that she had chosen to show herself with unusual ostentation: No delicious feast that may not bring death to you; Belshazzar lost his life when seated at a sumptuous banquet: No sleep which which may not be to you the sleep of death: Holofernes, in the midst of his army, a conqueror of kingdoms and provinces, lost his life by an Israelitish woman when asleep in his tent: No crime which may not finish your crimes—Zimri found an infamous death in the tents of the daughters of Midian: No sickness which may not terminate your days; you very often see the slightest infirmities resist all application of the healing art, deceive the expectations of the sick, and suddenly turn to death. In a word, imagine yourselves in any circumstances of life, wherein you may ever be placed, and you will hardly be able to reckon the number of those who have been surprised by death when in like circumstances: and you have no warrant that you shall not meet the same fate.—You acknowledge this; you own it to be true; but this avowal, so terrible in itself, is only an acknowledgement which custom demands of you, but which never leads you to a single precaution to guard against the danger.

SCRAPS FROM HISTORY.

In the former part of the reign of Henry VIII. there did not grow in England—cabbage, carrot, turnip, or other edible root—and it has been noted, that even Queen Catharine herself, could not command a sallard for dinner, until the king brought over a gardener from the Netherlands. About the same time the artichoke, the apricot, the damask rose, made their appearance in England. Turkeys, carps and hops, were first known there in the year 1524. The currant shrub was brought from the island of Zant, ann. 1533, and in the year 1540, cherry trees from Flanders were first planted in Kent. It was in the year 1593 that knives were first made in England. Pocket watches were brought there from Germany, ann. 1577. About the year 1580, coaches were introduced; before which time Queen Elizabeth, on public occasions, rode behind her chamberlain. A saw mill was erected near London, ann. 1633, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the labouring poor of employment.—How crude was the science of politics, even in that late age!

Extraordinary preservation of a wounded Russian Soldier.

In the disastrous retreat of the French army, after the conflagration of Moscow, the following melancholy history of a poor wounded Russian is given by Surgeon Begin, of the French army, and is thus translated by Dr. James Johnson, in the *Medico Chirurgical Review* for this month:

"After leaving Moscow," says Mr. Begin, "we found all the villages in ashes and a dead silence reigning every where around us. Having wandered a little from the main route of the army, I was roused from a melancholy reverie on the misfortunes of our army, by the groans of a human being, who appeared, by the sounds, to be close to me. I stared around but could see nothing except scattered and half putrified corpse. The groans continued, and I alighted from my horse to make a more careful examination of the place. After several minutes search, I discovered in the ditch of a redoubt and lodged in the dissembowled carcase of a horse, a wretched Russian soldier, whose right leg had been carried off by a cannon shot, and who had existed in that horrid asylum for six weeks—namely, from the battle of Moscow! During this time he had lived on the carcase of the animal, whose bones and skin served him for a habitation. Almost every particle of flesh was clean scraped from the interior of the animal, the thorax and abdomen of which protected the wounded soldier from the pelting storm. The stump was nearly healed by the effects of nature alone, and the Russian, though pale, squalid, and haggard, was apparently firm in strength and by no means ill in health. All M. Begin could do was to give him a dram from his canteen, which set the poor Muscovite almost in ecstacies. He left him where he found him, but had no doubt that the Russian army who were pursuing them, would relieve the unfortunate soldier from his dreary abode in a day or two afterwards.

LIES.

Mr. Cobbet, in a letter addressed to Mr. James Cropper, of Liverpool, on the subject of East India sugars, relates the following anecdote, as a specimen of lie-telling:—'Friend Jacob had a rich ship at sea, and there were great fears for her safety. He had not insured soon enough. He went to friend Isaac to insure. The policy was to have effect from the next day at three o'clock, if then signed by friend Isaac. *Before the hour arrived,* friend Jacob had heard that his ship was *stranded!* and he was afraid that friend Isaac (who lived a little way out of town) would hear of it too before the hour. There he sent his clerk (equally friendly) with this message: Friend Isaac, Friend Jacob bids me tell thee that he has *heard from the ship,* and if thou hast not signed the policy, thou needest not do it.'—Friend Isaac, who had not signed the policy, but taking it for granted that *hearing from the ship* meant *hearing of her safety,* told the clerk that it was *past three,* and that he would step into this parlour and *fetch the policy,* which he did, having first clapped his name to it and dried the ink. Now here was a lie on both sides. Yet not in *words;* for friend Jacob *had* heard from the ship; and it *was* past three o'clock; and Isaac *did* go and fetch the policy. The sequel was a law suit between the two friends, during which all the facts came out.'

A learned and charitable divine having made for the benefit of the county where he lived, a large causeway—whilst he was overseeing his work, a nobleman of his acquaintance chanced to ride that way, who seeing the doctor, and thinking to jeer him—"Doctor for all your pains and expenses, I suppose this is not the way to heaven." "I think," replied the doctor, "you have hit the nail on the head, for if it were, I should have wondered to have met your lordship here."

Lost or Mislaid,

ON the third day of last March court, a note of hand for thirty dollars, drawn by William Newcomb in favour of Robert Smith, John Hastings witness. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, or paying it to any person but myself.

Thomas Durham.

Orange county, Oct. 27, 1821. 90—3wp

Hillsborough Academy.

☞ CONTRACTORS WANTED. ☜

THE committee appointed for the purpose are desirous to contract with a proper person or persons for the building of an Academy in the town of Hillsborough. The house will be of brick, and large enough to contain about 150 students. Proposals will be received until the first Monday in December next. Those wishing to contract will make their proposals in writing to the subscriber, with whom a plan of the building is deposited, which can be seen on application, and by whom the payments will be made known.

Jos. A. Woods, *Sec'y.*

October 31, 1821. 90—

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three insertions.